The Speakership.

We observe a very suggestive despatch from Washington in the Cincinnati Enquirer to the effect that Mr. CARLISLE may not again stand for reflection to the Speakership in consequence of the desire of the Administration to have itself represented upon the floor of the House by a statesman of high forensic ability and recognized political influence. Mr. CARLISLE possess both these characteristics, and, if he could be persuaded to resign the attractions of the Speaker's chair for the purpose of acting as its representative, the Administration might be congratulated.

The interest of this step in politics would only be exceeded by the presentation of the Administration's policy on the tariff; for it is that for which it is said Mr. CARLISLE'S services are especially demanded. And whether this policy, which, if Mr. CARLISLE is to be the champion, must be mainly directed toward cutting down the tariff, is successful or not, it will be a novelty in the history of the Administration, and therefore worthy of attention without reference to its political efficacy.

Of course there are two questions which the sponsors of any tariff programme ema-nating from the Democratic side of the House must answer. The first and crucial one is Will it prevent the surplus? And the second is, Will it help or harm the supremacy of the Democratic party?

Is Boulanger Squelched?

A great majority of the well-known Paris newspapers are either Opportunist or Conservative, and, were we to heed nothing except their chorus of exultation and derision, we should conclude that Gen. BOULANGER is politically dead beyond the hope of resurrection. But it must be acknowledged that they best the tom-toms an unconscionably long time; neither are there wanting signs of an undercurrent of opinion which suggest to an unbiassed onlooker that the jubilant oppopents of the ex-Minister of War may perhaps be whistling to keep their courage up. As to the wirepulling blunders which Bou-

LANGER may have committed since his removal from office, they will not count against him in the end with the masses of the French people. Nobody expects a soldier to be a dexterous politician; he would be regarded with much keeper distrust if he were. NA POLEON BONAPARTE himself, when the arts of self-ingratiation were essential to his advancement, showed himself the least supple and adroit of hungry officers; and even after he had saved the Convention from the revolt of the Sections, he owed the command of the army of Italy, not to his own services, but to the influence of JOSEPHINE. If later he evinced a singularly bitter dislike of pollticians, it may have been owing to the tw.nge with which he recalled the fact that it was not he, but his brother Lucien, who had proved able to quell the rampant legislators on the 18th of Brumaire. It may, in fact, be doubted whether, under the régime that now obtains in France, a man so crossgrained and unconciliatory as BONAPARTE could have held the War Office a month. But, could he have held it long enough to render indisputable service, his work would have outtongued detraction and have at last compelled his reinstatement.

The enemies of BOULANGER have borne involuntary witness to the correctness of the popular instinct, which imputes uncommon value to the work he did for France during his year's tenure of the War De partment. After much wavering the Rou-VIER Cabinet felt itself constrained to carry out his scheme of mobilization, although it must have foreseen that such a course would pitch it on the forks of a dilemma For, should the mobilizing experiment fail the hands of Gen. FERRON, his colleagues would instantly succumb to taunt of sic ros non vobis and the self-betrayal of the ass in the lion's since Boulanger's successor must needs play the lion's part, it behooved him to play ft, like Borrom, with energy, to roar so that it would do any man's heart good to hear him, roar so that all France would say, Let him roar again! Nor can it be denied that in the matter of roaring the Paris journals friendly to the present Ministers have done their duty ever since the manœuvres at Toulouse began.

But, suppose that the mobilization of the seventeenth army corps is a triumph deserving of the pman with which Paris newspapers acclaim it, to whom will the nation's sense of justice ultimately award the hono of an achievement which, a year ago, as every one confesses, could not have been performed? To whom but to the man who made the hope-imparting demonstration of his country's vigor possible, and but for whom, notoriously, it never would have been essayed? It was no sham thunder, then, that BOULANGER was forging, and not to them who stole it will the credit for forging it aventually fall.

The Sun's Cure for Baconianism.

flege of this newspaper to contribute to the general welfare a simple, inexpensive, and effective remedy for cholera in its milder forms. The ingredients needed for compounding this celebrated mixture are easily obtainable at a trifling cost; while its effect upon the patient is as speedy as it is satisfactory. Hundreds of thousands of citizens in distress have tested the virtues of THE Sun cholera mixture, and its name has passed into the history of medicine

We propose to furnish the public with an equally simple and inexpensive cure for a singular mental malady now spreading with a rapidity that threatens to make it epidemic. We refer to the delusion which regards the Plays of WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE as the product of the imagination of Francis Bacon, Baron VERULAM, Viscount St. ALBANS.

Upon the first symptom of the approach of this malady, hurry to the nearest bookstore and purchase for ten cents a copy of Bacon's "New Atlantis." Take it home and read it through at one sitting. The process will be a little tedlous, but the cure will be instantaneous and permanent. No further treatment will be required.

The reason why we especially recommend the use of the "New Atlantis" in cases of this kind is that it comes nearer to being a work of pure imagination, of dramatic creation and dialogue exhibiting individualized character than any of the other acknowledged and undisputed writings of Francis BACON. All of the diverse qualities that distinguish the Plays of WILLIAM SHAKE-SPEARE and mark them as the highest product of the human imagination would have the author of the Plays had been also the author of the "New Atlantis."

We shall not insult anybody's intelligence

merely prescribe a perusal of the book.

stantly in mind the question, "Under any circumstances could this have been written by the author of 'King Lear' and 'The Tempest?" there will be no danger of further encroachments of the disease. The sufferer will be cured. No argument of any sort, no matter how plausible, designed to show that BACON was SHAKESPEARE, will have the slightest effect upon his intellectual health. He will be enabled to go about his business pending the disclosure of the key to the Hon. IGNATIUS DONNELLY'S crypto gram with the same calm tranquillity and perfect indifference with which he awaits the arrival of the first train drawn from Philadelphia to New York by the ingenious Mr. KEELY'S motor.

Mr. Cleveland's Views on Journalism.

We are now indebted to the President for at least four very distinct expressions of his opinion of American newspapers, and the way in which they would be conducted if they were made with special regard to suiting his ideas.

About two years ago Mr. CLEVELAND wrote as follows to Mr. JOSEPH KEPPLER, one of the proprietors of Puck:

"I don't think there ever was a time when newspaper lying was so general and so mean as at present, and there never was a country under the sun where it flourished as it does in this." That is the broad and general proposition

with which he started. The next year Mr. CLEVELAND favored a Jacksonville editor, Mr. C. H. JONES, with a further declaration of his views on American journalism:

"I am surprised that newspaper talk should be so anutter and complete recklessness and falsification in which they so generally indulge."

A few months later Mr. CLEVELAND chose a convivial gathering at Cambridge, Massachusetts, as a proper occasion for a third deliverance: "The silly, mean, and cowardly lies that every day

are found in the columns of certain newspapers which violate every instinct of American manliness and in ghoulish glee desecrate every sacred relation of private Another year has passed, and what Mr. CLEVELAND now objects to above all other things in American journalism, as confided by him to a representative of Mr. PULITZER'S

newspaper, is: "The republishing of the comments of newspaper hostile to Me and My Purpose."

The capitals are ours. We are getting, little by little, a tolerably full and clear notion of the President's opinion of the American press, and his theory of the proper attitude of the American press toward Him and His Purpose.

A Delicate Matter.

Mr. J. TALMAGE VAN RENSSELAER is a nember of the Board of Aldermen. He is also a gentleman. At the meeting of his committee which assembled to consider the refusal of Mrs. CLEVELAND to come to New York to present the flags to the firemen, he said: "As the discussion of this matter involves some delicacy, I propose that we go into executive session and inform the public at the close of the result of our deliberations. So the doors were shut and the committee talked for half an hour, and the result was an announcement that they would meet again on Monday.

We think it was a mistake to discuss this matter in private. It is not so delicate as to suffer harm from the presence of the representatives of the press. The only question for the committee to

answer is, What are you going to do about it? Furthermore, there are only two things The first is to ask the President, to accome

pany his beautiful and sensible wife. The second is to do nothing. The outcome must be the adoption of one of these courses or the other, no matter how long the committee consider the subject in

solemn and mysterious conclave. We think they had better ask him. course he won't come, but Mrs. CLEVELAND will no longer hesitate, and that is what the firemen want.

The Worcester Convention.

The Massachusetts Prohibitionists stand shoulder to shoulder with those of Nebraska and New York on the question of woman suffrage. The reading of the woman suffrage plank at the Worcester Convention on Wednesday aroused the delegates to a higher pitch of enthusiasm than any reference to the liquor issue. In a Convention composed of nearly one thousand members only four men stood up to be counted against the idea of opening to woman "every door of political influence and power." The platform includes a specific demand that "as an act of simple justice, the Legislature grant municipal suffrage to woman."

Here is additional evidence that the Prohibitionist organization is now passing through a crisis in its development. Convention after Convention is declaring unqualifiedly in favor of giving to woman the ballot, and with it the right to hold any public office under the Government. One of two things must be true: Either there is a definite plan on the part of some of the third party managers to commit the whole organization to woman suffrage, or these repeated declarations are the result of a spontaneous demand in the rank and file of the party which cannot be controlled or repressed by any considerations of practical

But the new cry of the Prohibitionists means nothing less than the creation of twelve million new voters in the United States—the enfranchisement of a class of citizens almost if not quite equal in number to the entire present voting population. It would be the most stupendous political change in the history of the nation. The question of the suppression or regulation of the liquor traffle is comparatively insignificant, and any party which goes to work in earnest to secure political rights for woman must inevitably sink the rum issue into a

subordinate place. Is woman suffrage, with incidental prohibition of intoxicating beverages, to be the programme hereafter?

Lax Methods with Witnesses.

The trial of ELLA HARVEY was postponed yesterday on account of the absence of La-FAYETTE S. DEMING, the man whom she attempted to kill.

We should like to know why the authorities did not long ago take the proper steps to insure the attendance of this person.

It was well known from the first that he would be an unwilling witness. He refused to prosecute, and it was only when we called attention to the fact that the public, entirely apart from the person shot at, had an interest in punishing would-be murderers, that the District Attorney took the matter up. There is a house of detention in this town

designed for the benefit of just such men as found expression in the "New Atlantis" if Col. DEMING, and he ought to have been placed in that pleasant abode as soon as he manifested any disinclination to testify against his assailant. Probably he has been by analyzing the points of difference. We in the city since then, as this was his place of business, and vigilance on the part of the detectives, if they had been set at work,

would have resulted in securing his deten

tion as a witness. If the prosecution breaks down in consequence of his absence, it will look very much as though there had been culpable negli-

Yesterday the Evening Post announced that bids for building a long and high fence can be sent to the headquarters of the Independent Republicans. It announced it in this way:

"What the knowing Magwamps have to do during the

They must have a fence to rest upon while they wait. We trust that the top rail will be comfortable. Waiting is apt to be weary. Hope deferred maketh the heart sick, and, alas! hope disappointed sometimes breaks a

Truly politics is the most absorbing of all subjects. Few people who deal with the public can keep out of it. Mr. HENRY GEORGE, whose platform is "The Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man." is a red-hot politician, with a party. On Monday, when Dr. McGryyn delivered the Labor day address to the workmen of Buffalo, his speech was chiefly devoted to helping the political fortunes

of the United Labor party. Another religious character, the Rev. Sam Small, seems to have wearied of pounding the devil and unrepentant sinners. and is now hammering away at politics in his Western revivals, giving it to Republicans and Democrats alike, and to both with passion, Mr. CLEVELAND thought that he could shut most of the doors of his administration against politics, but he gave up the job, and now nothing comes to him but it comes political end foremost, from the question of swinging around the circle down to that of permitting his wife to present flags to New York firemen. Only the fools and loafers can keep away from politics.

The Hon. JOSEPH PULITZER to President CLEVELAND: "Here bring your wounded heart, nere tell your anguish.

Although yachting is not like a game of poker, as Gen. PAINE SHYS, the conduct of Capt. BARR of the Thistle in carefully concealing the powers of his vessel is not to be condemned offhand. If in her spins down the bay every boat could take a turn out of the Scotch wonder. the interest in the race for the cup would be considerably diminished. So Skinner Rann prefers to keep the Thistle's big curtain down until the grand performance begins, using her Atlantic suit for going over the course. He thinks that the proper time to settle any contest is the day that is set down for it, not the

"Green New Yorkers!" That is the title which the Wimanese, better known as Staten Islanders, give to the citizens of this town who visit the shores of Richmond county. The term originated among the boatmen, and was based upon the awkwardness of young men from the city in their handling of skiffs and small boats. It was afterward spread into the interior by the game constables, who profited by the city sportsmen's ignorance of the insular law. The term is not complimentary, and we mention it, not for the purpose of humbling the pride of Gothamites, but simply as a fact of more than ordinary interest.

In speaking of his first trip across the Atlantic Mr. ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON BAYS: "I was engaged all the way in writing a certain bad story." It has never been published, then, for all Mr. STEVENSON'S stories are as good as we hope his health will be at the end of his present search for it.

Mr. HENRY GEORGE must be a religious man and sound on the Bible; otherwise the Rev. Dr. McGLYNN wouldn't support him. But when he talks so much of the brotherhood of man he must remember that when there were only two men in the world who were brothers other. And yet the land belonged to them, for they had the whole world for a potato garden. But it may be that men now are better than they were in the good old days of Cain and

Now that lawn tennis is in such powerful blast, we observe with interest a comparison made by Dr. James Dwight, of Boston, between SEARS, the champion of America. Dr. Dwight SHAW could give SEARS half fifteen, or one point in every other game, and beat him.

Well, the English supremacy in athletic sports grows narrower and narrower. We have beaten England in rowing, running, jumping, shooting, and prize fighting, so why should we don't suppose that Mr. Sgans is wholly satisfied.

The average age of the members of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society whose deaths were reported at the last meeting was eighty years. It would seem that in studying old times men learn to live to be old.

It is sad to find that the Fat Men's clambakes are not as numerously attended as formerly. Is the world taking more exercise or growing more melancholy that the fat men

THE TARIFF CONFERENCE ENDED.

ment as to the Administration's Policy.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 .- The Tstriff Conference has adjourned, to all practical intents and purposes. Mr. Carlisle came down to the city from Oak View to-day, and he says that the recent deliberations have resulted in nothing more tangible than a general interchange of views on the tariff question and an informa agreement as to the line of policy to be pursued by the Administration Democrats in regard to this question in Congress next winter. The outlines of this policy have been already published. They include as main point, the abolition of the tobacco tax, and a considerable reduction in various customs duties. The Administration plan of tariff legislation has been pretty carefully laid out in this manner, but the conference has not prepared a formal Administration bill. Such a bill will be formulated later in the season, but probably not until after Congress has met and the President and Secretary Fairenild have had an opportunity to consult with the Democratic Congressmen on masse. agreement as to the line of policy to be pursued

The Leader of the Cuban Expedition.

KEY WEST, Sept. 8 .- Capt. Beriben, leader of the expedition which is said to have started from here somedays ago and to have landed near Catharien, arrived in this city about six weeks ago in an open boat arrived in this city about six weeks ago in an open boat with three companions. He is a fine specimen of manhood, standing fully as feet high, and tipping the scales at 240 pounds. He has bluish eyes and a frank countenance, and wears side whickers. He is 33 years old, and is a scion of a wealthy Republican family of Riscay, spain. He has lived for fifeen years in Cuba and has spent the greater pore ion of the time in Manish prisons on account of his liberal ideas and outspiken manner. He spenish several innurance and possesses a peculiar inagnetism, which stamps him as a born leader. Before leaving here, and during the recent trouble between the volunteers and the regular army in Hayana, he planned to work had by into the Governor-inertal's presence and all or bildnap him that the Spanish antiorties got wind of his miren len and he was felicid in that scheme.

The President's Callers.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.-President Cleveland came in to the White House from Oak View this after noon, and received Blahop Ireland and the Rev James
A. Steven of the Roman Catholic Mission School. Indian
affairs was the subject of the interview. Later in the
day, by appointment, the members of the fright Catholic
Beneficial Association, to the number of 125, now in
sesso in in this city, called at the White House and were
presented to the President.

ROCHESTER, Sept. 8.—The State fair opened here to-day under bright skies and with a large attendance. The entries are larger than those at any preventhinion, they, full and other State officers are pacted to attend the fair on Monday.

For the Man who Wants to Bet on George. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: I will take up the challenge of X X X appearing in to-day's issue, where he bets \$100 that the George Labor vots will be larger this year than last. Pleuse let me know when he has deposited his \$100 and I will immediately deposit \$100 with Tan Sux. Guizzes.

PLAYING INDIAN.

How Gen. Miles Seeks to Promote the Ef-

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 .- General Orders No. 24, Headquarters of the Department of Arizona. introduces a new feature into army training. It prescribes that during September and October of the present year the troops of the department shall all be considered as on field duty, the usual drills, except the prescribed target and signal practice, being susended, and these latter modified to suit the fleid service. On the 1st of the month post commanders, by direction of Gen. Miles, formally occupied their respective districts of bservation by locating outposts and telegraph stations and establishing signal communicafrom the depot to the Point, sometime tion with each other. Since then they have been required to familiarize themselves with day they carried five and six. the lay of the land, and to so instruct their able to pass over it readily without guides, inga decided weakness of esprit de corps. The

men as to its general features that they will be cavalry have been specially instructed in open order formations and movements, with the trooper and his horse the tactical unit, to train the horses to act apart from the close column. This practice is to go on for a fortnight, until the 17th of September. Then the commanding officer of Fort Huachuca, in Arizona, is to send out a riding party of two officers and twenty men to march, by a route indicated, to Fort Apache and return. This party will be well mounted and provided with extra horses and sufficient pack animals to carry the necessary baggago and camp equipago. Pack animals will not be required to carry more than 109 pounds per mule, leaving behind sabres, revolvers, curb bridles, hobbles, nose bags, extra horse equipments, and camp equipage of every

pounds per mule, leaving behind sabres, revolvers, curb bridles, hobbies, nose bags, extra horse equipments, and camp equipage of every kind that can be discensed with. The dotachment will be properly rationed, and will carry forly rounds and the usual clothing:

It will start from Fort Huschea at noon on Sept. 17 and will start from Fort Huschea at noon on Sept. 17 and will march east of Fort Rowie, west of Fort Grant, touching the limits of the Fort Lowel district, east of Fort Thomas, west of Apache to a point north of that post, should they reach it without being cautared.

The commanding officer will then notify the commanding officer, rort Apache, by courier, of the presence of his detachment. He will then select an agreeable camp and send to Fort Apache for supplies. After remaining there end says they will return, passing east of fort Apache, we set of Fort course, and west of Fort dowie and east of Irmzoon Station on the Southern Facility Hallow, the Fort Huschea. After 18 M. Sept. 7, until the A. M. they following before being followed by the troops from Fort Huschea. After M. M. Sept. 7, until the A. M. they following before being followed by the troops from Fort Huschea. After M. M. Sept. 18, they will remain in camp until 12 M. of that day, and after that time they will be limited in marches to the hours between 12 M. and miduight of each day. The commanning officer of the detachment will select (within the above described limits) his own line of march, and concast his m and comps according to his own Judgment. Both officers and men of the detachment should fully understand the course to be taken and places of rendezvous, in order to assemble again whenever it becomes necessary to separate because of close pursuit or to avoid discovery.

and places of readexyous, in order to assemble again whenever it becomes necessary to separate because of close parsuit or to avoid discovery.

Post commanders are directed to conceal their troops and establish lookouts so as to surprise and capture, if they can, this raiding party, and they are also, in turn, to pursue it when arriving in their neighborhood until they know that a tresh command is on its trail. They are also to communicate to each other and daily by telegraph to hendquarters any information they may have about the raiders and about their own efforts to capture them:

The party, or any portion of them, will be regarded as

and about their own efforts to capture them:
The party, or any portion of them. will be recarded as
captured whenever another command of equal numbers
gots within bailing distance or bugle sound.
The commanding officers at Form Bowle and Grant
will send one oil.cer or non-commissioned officer, provided with two borses each, to accompany the p-ryand act as witnesses in case any question should arise as
to the rules to be followed or results. In case of capture
the detachment will march to the hearest post and
another raiding party be immediately ordered from
these headquarters.

another raiding party be immediately ordered from these headquarters.

While these movements are going on in Arizona, similar ones are to be made in New Mexico by a cavairy detachment from Fort Wingate, each moving around Fort Bayard and going at some time within ten miles of it, and then returning to its station.

Such is the original and interesting experiment prepared by Gen. Miles for the purpose of practising his troops in the tactics necessary for camping on successful warfare with the Apaches. Care is to be taken to avoid stampeding the animals or injuring the property of settlers, while rost commanders are to refain sufficient communication with their detachments to promptly recall them in case the game of playing Indian should saddenly give way to the real thing by a hostile outbreak. Under these conditions and precautions the novel experiment of Gen. Miles ought to prove both entertaining and useful.

He Will R-turn to Ponape and Seek Repa

ration from the Spanish Government Boston, Sept 8 .- The American Board of Commissoners for Foreign Missions has Doane, the missionary who was arrested Ponape by the Spanish Governor of place and taken to Manila for trial. The last one, written July 15, at Manile, says that the American Consul there had been informed unofficially by the Spanish Governor-General that Mr. Doane would be permitted to return to Ponape, and when there would be protected in his rights. Mr. Donne thought it possible that he might sail for Ponape on July 20. He says that the American Consul at Manila has been a true friend to him, and had done all he could for him. He plainly told the

Jone all he could for him. He plainly told the Governor that reparation would be expected for the outrage on Mr. Doane, but that he preferred to leave it with the Department of State whether it should be \$5,000 or \$10,000, Mr. Doane urges the Board to interfere in no way with the Consul, but to rather press the matter home on the attention of the State Department.

The Hoard has also received a cony of a letter written July 23, by United States Consul Julius G. Voigt, at Manila, to the Rev. L. H. Guliek, at Shanghad, Ho says that the Cantain-General or Governor at Manila was much chagrined at the action of the Governor at Ponaje, and would probably remove him. He had put Mr. Doane in the best hotel at Manila, and given him a team for his use. Mr. Voigt expected Mr. Doane's prompt return to Ponape, with assurances from the Capitain-General that he might continue his missionary work unmolested. The Consul favors sending a vessel from the Asiatic squadron to Ponape, as the missionaries are likely, at best, to have a hard time among Spanish priests and under Spanish authority.

CONVICTS AT NIGHT SCHOOL

Two Talented Defaulters in the Trenton

TRENTON, Sept. 8 .- In what is known as the old cook house hall, on the second floor of the State prison, an experiment was begun tonight in teaching convicts. The night school was started for the benefit of those convicts who are illiterate. There are more than 1,000 men and women in the prison, but only 130 have asked to enter the school. The little improvised school room was the only bright place n the whole prison to-night. Twenty-five convicts, nine of them colored, sat at new pine

victs, nine of them colored, sat at new pine desks, with ink wells in them and compartments for books and slates. The room will accommodate but 30 punils at a time, and the class of 130 will be divided into 4 classes, each to have its session from 4 to 9 on a different night. Five of the convicts intended for the class to night backed out, saving that they did not want to go to school. As attendance is not compulsory, they were allowed to remain in their cells.

The school room walls were hung with maps, and a new blackboard rested on an easel in front of the pupils. The evening was taken up in finding out what they knew and what they wanted most to learn. Two convicts, one of them a fine-looking man in spectacies, and the other, who can speak eight languages were the instructors. A few years ago they both held good places in the northern part of the state. One lost \$20,000 of his employer's money in Wall street, and the other falsified his books to conceal losses of money not his sown. Turnkeys stood about, armed as usual, while the class was in the school room. The prisoners will be taught spelling, arithmetic, reading, and writing.

One Buchetor Less in the Fourth.

The latest victim to the matrimonial mania nost accomplished member of the municipal police of

nembers of the Fourth precinc, took a bride from mong the belies of Cherry Hill, and on last Monday set off with his bet er half to the green neids of Massachuseits to enjoy the honeymoon and forget the toils and
cares and times of a Fourth ward policeman.

There was one lament smid the replocings at his marriage. His wood teorge is an italian boo, aged 8 years
and the content of the state of the protection
while on post. Tegan has taken under his protection
while on post. Tegan has taken under his protection
stand at the corner of lieskinseps, and said in a fruit
stand at the corner of lieskinseps, and said in a fruit
tand at the corner of lieskinseps, and was the difficult of
ment of the little Italian that the boy used to follow
him wherever he went and never once left him while on
post. The policemon supplied him with cloties and
food, and practically adopted him. When the boy heard
that i regan was gaing to be married he gave expression
to wild grief and wept tumulituously for days. Officer
frequen promised not to forget flores on his return from
his bridgit tour. off with his bet er half to the green netds of Massacht

James Bird, a lumber and coal dealer of Tarytown, was arrested at his home yesterday by Officers Farrell and Evans of the Jefferson Market squad, and brought to this city. The warrant was issued on the compliant of Engineer Benjamin Ginsted of the Brook-lyn Navy Fard, who accuses ited of the larcery of a check for \$4,771.18, Bird was taken to Jefferson Market. He was formerly President of the village of North ARE THE PAT MEN DEAD?

Not Enough of Them in Active Business to

The annual clambake of the Fat Men's Asociation at Gregory's Point, Norwalk, yesterterday was its twenty-first effort in that direction, and the remarkable fact about it was that, compared with the old times, it was a small gathering of men who were not fat. On any bright morning like yesterday morning years ago, when a fat men's pienie was due at Gregory's Point, all the trains into South Norwalk would have broken down with the fattest men to be found anywhere eas t of Buffalo. The local hackman who once hired all the horses in town to transport the heavy weights carry only one at a time with safety. Yester-

The association is stricken with a sort of fatty degeneration, the principal symptom bespirit of socialism, which was rampant when a clambako was about years ago, has died out, and a tendency toward disastrous individualism has set in. They go and frolic too much by themselves, and with clubs tainted with

by themselves, and with clubs tainted with leanness.

Even the genial Secretary, Mr. Patrick Murphy of Westport, who used to weigh 370 in the good old days, but who now weighs only 270, looked sad at times yesterday. President A. W. Wallace, who hasgrown fat making cruckers in Mr. P. T. Bernum's town, lamented the decline in the association in his opening remarks, and confessed himself totally unable to account for it. Even Tom Costigan wasn't there. Mr. B. W. Maples, who has actually become fat running a country paper in Norwalk, made a melancholy speech, to the effect that he was in comparatively prosperous days trensurer of the association, and at that time there was always a deliciency, and he asked the present treasurer. Mr. Murphy, what on earth could be the state of things now. Mr. Murphy paralyzed the meeting by saying that there was \$40 in the treasury.

Mr. Maples, thereupon charged Mr. Murphy

the meeting oy saying that the treasury.

Mr. Maples thereupon charged Mr. Murphy with being a fraud, and demanded how the surplus got there. Mr. Murphy vindicated himself by saying that he hadn't paid any bills lately.

Then, in the most solemn manner, the meeting proceeded to elect everybody present an ing proceeded to elect everybody present an officer of the association.

Larry Kerr, proprietor of the Putnam House, this city, was voted into the President's chair, which was several feet too wide for him, for he, too, has grown lean. He doesn't drink or smoke any more. The others officers elected were:

any more. The others officers elected were:
Secretary and Treasurer, Patrick Murphy of Westport,
agent of the Consolidated roas? Boston line.
Vice-Presidents—Philo Dorlon, not so ponderous as of
yore, the Fulton Market caterer and the owner of Gregory's Point; A. W. Wallace, the cracker man; Charles E.
Munson, who makes pies on a large scale in this cit,
and who is easily distinguished from other fat men by
the inverted halo of red whickers under his smiling
chops; T. R. Mils of Staten Island, who once ran for
Sheriff, and who will run for anything, even a foot race,
for fun; sudge lock wood of Bridgeport, a new member,
weighing Mib, the second beaviest man there; B. W.
Maples of the Normalk Honer; John Blomm another new
member, 331 pounds; the heaviest weight there. It is
wife weights We pounds; P. J. Brennan, and U. Wolff, both
of New York. Sone of these is so very fat, except Judge
Lockwood and Mr. Blomm.

After this bit of business the fat men solemnly hied themselves to the clambake, and after
the bake they solemnly hied themselves home.

Her Daughter Urges her Not To, but her

This telegram was received at Castle Garden yesterday morning:

New Brichton, Pa. Sept. 7.
The Rev. Thomas D. Drum, Chapiain Custle Garden:
Mrs. Barnes is due to-morrow on the Wisconsin. She
is in the hands of Normons. Her daughter wishes to revent her going to Sait Lake. Can you detain her, so and expenses. Rev. T. J. DANNER.

In the absence of Dr. Drum, Dr. John W. Kramer gave the telegram to Dr. Niglutsch of the Landing Bureau, and waited himself at the Garden for the arrival of the passengers from the Wisconsin, which got in on time with more that 400 Mormons aboard. At 11 % A. M. the first load was brought to Castle Garden, and first load was brought to Castle Garden, and Dr. Nigitusch picked out Mrs. Barnes from among them. She is a fair-looking English woman, a little past middle age, and with hair slightly tieged with gray. With her was ner husband and two stepdatughters. She was taken into the rotunda office, where Dr. Kramer tried to persuade her to abandon the idea of going to Utah with the Mormons, but to go to her daughter instead.

Mrs. Barnes said she was anxious to see her daughter, and was willing to go to her and let her husband and daughters precede her to Utah, if her husband would agree. Dr. Kramer appealed to Barnes, who turned to his wife and almost shouled:

appealed to Barnes, who turned to his wife and almost shouled:
"If you stop with your daughter you will lose your soul for the sake of your daughter, and also when I get to Utah I'll get a fresh

and also when I get to Utah I'll get a fresh one."

Mrs. Barnes didn't seem to be more than half a convert to Mormonism, but her husband's bullying manner decided her. She said she would have to follow him, and went. Through her sobs she begged Dr. Kramer to send her love to her daughter.

"You've got to go to Salt Lake," Barnes exclaimed, "if you want to get in heaven. I've been a Latter Day Saint on the other side, and was a fool not to start to Utah before."

Mrs. Barnes left for Utah with the Mormons in the afternoon.

Russell Sage, who, among other things is a director in the Manhattan Elevated Railway Company, confirmed yesterday THE SUN'S statement that the New York Central Railroad Company and the Manhattan are to be brought into closer relations by the election of additional Manhattan directors who will be distinctively New York Central men, and that a system by which the Central, aided by the Manhattan, is to get into closer relations with Brooklyn is to be established. Mr. Sage said Brooklyn is to be established. Mr. Sage said that things had been drifting that way for a long time. The Manhattan directors, he added, were not antagonistic to the Fennsylvania, but if the Central, by an alliance with the Manhattan and the proposed system of traffic over the Brooklyn Bridge citrect to the Grand Central Depot, could secure some of the business that has been gathered in by the Fennsylvania's annex ferryloats, it should be looked upon only as legitimate competition.

General Superintendent John M. Toucey of the Central has been mentioned as one likely to be numbered in the next Board of Directors of the Manhattan. Mr. Sage was a-sked if he would take Mr. Field's place, and he replied that he didn't think so.

General Manager Hain said that he had received no instructions yet to arrange for the alterations of the tracks at the City Hall to accommodate the Central's special cars from Brooklyn.

PAINTING THE GAS PIPES RED. Hayor Ames's Method of Getting Square With a Stingy Storekeeper.

Mayor Ames yesterday took a walk up Nicolist avenue to inspect the Bumination. At the corner of Fifth street his Bonor passed and inspected sporting gnot's store of the Bumination of the sporting gnot's store of the Bumination for the sporting gnot's store of the Bumination for the should be remembered, had for some reason refused to said his pre-rain of the expense of the Bumination and when information reached the Mayor his Bonor said that rather than have a break in the Bumination he would bear Mr. Hers's amount bimself, men condition that the Butters some he pain ed a bright red. When Mr. Best, atter a first aye at had been under refused to contribute to the Bumination sum, the Mayor's offer was accepted and the ras spectore pointed at che carnine. This unusual decoration attracted general at the Bumination, and resulted in no fittle crusted to help the Blumination, and resulted in no fittle crusted to help the Blumination, and resulted in no fittle resulted like a man who wanted to have trouble.

"Mr. Mayor," he said, "haven" you been too basty?" "How's that," asked the Nayor.

"Why, having the gaspipe in front of my store painted red," responded Mr. 1881.

"I don't see that I have," coolly responded his Honor, "Pin paxing for the expense of that I lumination, and land, as that I have," coolly responded his Honor, "Pin paxing for the expense of that I lumination, and layer to be aclosed to have the pipes painted any color I were the second of From the St. Paul Globe.

Committee. "Said the Mayor. "Sue me: I ordered those pipes painted red. I don't know you from a side of a le leather and don't want to often you personally." I told the committee "de and the expense of any one who refused to pay his assessment and that I wanted the pipes painted red charged to me. That's all there is to it."

By this time quite a little crowd of spectators, who showed an inclination to applied the Mayor, but gathered and, ordering this his thour put an end to the conversation by walking away.

MONTREAL, Sept. 8.-In the Court of Queen's nch this afternoon he Grand Jury found a true bill against William J. McGarigle, the Chicago boodler who escaped to canada, and William Alien Pinkerton and Michael Hickey, for compiring against James Ranter of

New London, Sept. 8.—The steamer Pilgrim NEW LONDON, Sept. 5.—The steamer Fligrim was towed in here this morning disabled, the crosshead in the walking-beam frame having broken. She is anchored well up the harbor. Many of her passengers were isneded and forwarded to their destination by rail. Temporary repairs are being made here. THE ACCUSER ACCUSED.

Conflicting Testimony in the New Hami

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 8 .- The committee appointed by the Senate to investigate the charges of bribery preferred on Tuesday Sawyer of Weare against Kirk D. Pierce of Hillsboro Bridge, in connection with the Hagen Railroad bill, now before the Legislature, held its first session last night. Only Senators representatives of the press, and Mr. Pierce, with counsel, were present, Senator Sawyer reaffirmed the charge that Mr. Pierce had offered him \$5,000 to make a speech for the Hazen, or Boston and Maine bill. He told Mr. Pierce that he had strong convictions upon the matters opposed by that road, and could not offer. This was substantially

matters opposed by that road, and could not accept the offer. This was substantially the whole of Mr. Sawyer's statement, and he rested his case.

Mr. Pierce then took the stand. He said he called upon Senator Sawyer last Wednesday to see him about the Lard bill then pending in the Senate. Mr. Sawyer said the railroad question was the all-absorbing question, and he had made up his mind that he could make a speech for the Concord road for \$5,000, and he could make one for the Boston and Maine for the same price. Witness said: "All right; if you can do that, I think the Boston and Maine can raise you one better." Both laughed, and witness left him, regarding the whole matter as a huge loke.

This morning Samuel K. Pace, a lawyer living in Warron, testified that on Thursday he went to Lake Sunapee with the two Pierces, Gon. Corse and Fish Commissioners. Hodge and Kimball. Senator Sawyer joined the varty that evening at Blodgett's Landing. He was introduced to the party by Kirk D. Fierce. During all the time Senator Sawyer was with them Thursday evening, he and Kirk Pierce seemed to be on the most friendly terms. The witness remarked to Senator Sawyer was with them Thursday evening, he and Kirk Pierce seemed to be on the nost friendly terms. The witness remarked to Senator Sawyer that they were having a big fight down in Concord on the railroad question. He said: "Yes, they are, and there is a big pot of money in it, and a man who has a vote is a hig fool if he does not get something out of it."

A decided sensation was caused in the House this morning when Representative Hazen of Whitefield, who introduced the famous Hazen or Boston and Maine Railroad bill, announced that he would vote for the Atherton or Concord Railroad measure.

Mr. Hazen's speech created great excitement, be

Hailroad measure.

Mr. Hazen's speech created great excitement, and he was enthusiastically applauded for his courageous action.

Next week promises to be a decidedly lively one, and hints at sensational developments

THE LAW FOR APPOINTING OFFICERS. Any Removal or Appointment for Political

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 .- Mr. Oberly of the Civil Service Commission has written a letter o Mr. Charles W. Rowland, Chairman of the Civil Service Board of Examiners for the Cinfinnati Post Office, construing certain sections of the Civil Service law and rules relating to movals. He says that the power of removal is unrestricted, except that a removal may not be legally made for any one of these:

 Beca se a person in the service has refused to contribute to a political famil or for a political purpose.
 Because a person has refused to render political service. 3. Because a person has refused to permit the appoint na officer or any other person in the civil service to co-tree his political action.

s. Because a person has retused by person in the civil service to coerce his political action.

For any other cause any person in the civil service may be removed legally, and a person illegally removed for any of the causes named, cannot, under any provision of the Civil Service act, demand restoration.

As to the penalty for violation of the inhibitions of removal, he says that under section 15 of the act an appointing officer might be punished by both fine (not exceeding \$5,000) and imprisonment (not exceeding three years) for removing a subordinate because he refused to contribute money to a political fund or for a political purpose; but no penalty is prescribed for violation of either the second or third inhibition. If, however, an appointing officer should violate the inhibiting provisions in question, it may be safe to conclude. Mr. Oberly says, that he would not be permitted to remain in office.

Mr. Oberly concludes that any removal for partisan reasons falls under the inhibitions referred to. He says that the law, firly construed, is that entrance to the classified civil service shall be upon the merit of the applicant, without regard to his political opinions or affiliations. Therefore any appoint or removes a subordinate for political reasons violates law.

Suits to be Brought Aguinst Cattle Compa

ales for Grabbing 12,000 Acres WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 .- The investigations of special agents of the General Land Office of fencing of the public domain have been transferred to Montana, where most of the Southern herds were driven two years ago on account of the failure of feed in northern Texas and the Indian Territory. The first results of the investigations have just been received, and yesterday the Secretary of the Interior requested the Attorney-General to bring suits against legally fencing in the public domain in the counties of the Missouri slope for grazing pur-

poses:

Nobrara Cattle Company, 500 acres in Custer county;
John W. Bean, 700 acres in tuster county; appender &
Robinson 100 acres in Suster county; Sidney Parget and
Samuel and Augustus Kirasal, 800 acres in Unster counstone county; July 100 acres in Madison county; John 100 acres in Madison county; Concord Cattle Company, 800 acres in Custer county; Concord Cattle Company, 800 acres in Custer county; Countin Land and Cattle Company, 500 acres in Custer county; Co. Mindison County; David J. Keinelly, J. 100 acres in Park county.

This makes in all housely 12 000 acres analogoud.

This makes in all nearly 12,000 acres enclosed. INTERESTING GOSSIP OF THE DAY.

Not all inventors go to the Patent Office. A of board, put two slats under it an inch a part to make a guiter that fi s the board on the edge of the side of the vagon, and thus has provided himself with a seat. Out on the Canadian Pacific Railroad the other day a young men who was crossing the continent economically brought with him a bundle of four state fastened three or four inches apart with bread tape in three bands. He took two seats whonever two were unoccupied, and, laying this contrivance on both across the intervening space, made for himself a rest for his legs when sitting up and for his back when lying down. He was envied by all his fellow passengers, even in the parior cars.

A saloon keeper in a celiar in Ann street has the stords "Low bridge" painted over the place where customers are likely to bump their heads in going down the steps. "How are you this morning?" is the motto on the lashboard of a beer bottler's wagon in Brooklyn.

To make Brastus Wiman's favorite dessert dish—a rum cake and cream—take a doughnut, saturate it with Santa Cruz, and heap ice cream on top of it. It is simple and it pays.

Mr. Yuengiling is not the only brower distinguished to cines and social circles. One of the best known men up town is A. N. Beadleston, whose flat in the Marquis de Corsica's apartment house is said to cost him \$1.550 a year. Some of the most notable dinner parties at the Brunswick are those that he has given there.

Comptroller John A. McCall of the Equitable is one of the many once promising public men who have given up politics for a business life. He star ed at the foot of the ladder in the Insurance Department at Albany, rose rapid y during ten years of Republican rule, and under Cleveland as tiovernor was appointed head of the de-partment. He worked hard at a small salary, a d with o certain future in public life. Since he has come to New York he has grown twenty-five pounds stouter and ten years younger, and his future is not worrying him.

The number of bachglors who occasionally give what are called "swell stag dinners" is constant v increasing in lown. Among the wealthy men who have added to the pleasures of life in this respect are the Newer Pollak of l'inteleid, who spend most of their time in lown. Mr. S. G. Lord and Mr. L. Pomeroy, Mr. Ray Miller, Mr. Mr. S. G. Lord and Mr. L. Pomeroy, Mr. Ray Miller, Mr. Frederick Gebhardt, Mr. Herman Geirichs, Mr Wright Sanford, and Mr. Bezdleston. Three dinners are more and more frequently given at the clubs, because the cost is then not much above one maif as great as that of the same dinner in one of the fashionable restaurants

At a very elaborate ment a one of the clubs last winter the young fellows who met at the table wound up the festival by smashing all the china and glasswars. The hill presented to the young man who ordered the meal fonted up to between 5:0 and \$880. In one of the bes restaurants he would have had to pay \$1,000 and might

he grows very tired of hotel fare at times. Once in a white," he says, "go and huntup my steward or some other employee who has his family with him in the village, and I say. May I go to your house to dinner to-day? I go there, and as I cat the corned best and oabbage of Fish stew, or whatever the wife puts before me, I think I never tasted food so good. After that I sat all my meals at the hotel for a white, and then I hunt up another old-fashioned dish in some simple little home."

BAYARD'S FISHERIES POLICY

HIS LAW SECRETARY CAN FIND NO PRE-CEDENT FOR HIS COURSE.

mmission to be Appointed as Soon as the British Commissioners Arrive-Tests mony to be Taken All Along the Coust.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 .- There appears to be a unanimity of opinion in the State Depart-ment to the effect that a commission to treat with the British authorities, soon to arrive, will be appointed. Several clerks in the department have been detailed to gather together the great mass of evidence which has been taken from time to time by direction of Congress. A synopsis of the evidence will be arranged in book form, and with an index. Third Assistant Secretary Moore, who is the Law Sec retary, evidently does not look upon the course of Mr. Bayard as exactly the proper thing. He says that he finds no precedent as yet for the appointment of a Commission when Congress has been so hostile to the formation of such a body. Solicitor of the State Department Wharton has no opinion on the subject, and says he has not been consulted in regard to it. Sir Lionel Sackville West now admits that Secre-tary Bayard and himself talked over the advisability of a Commission previous to his departure for England last June. There was an understanding to the effect that Mr. West's Government should appoint the Commission

first, so as to give good cause for the United

inderstanding to the effect that Mr. West's Government should appoint the Commission first, so as to give good cause for the United States to follow suit. Mr. Bayard called the Government counsel in the lishery matter, Mr. Purnam, into consultation, and the Commission idea was thon adopted.

It is expected that when the British Commissioners arrive they will be presented immediately to Mr. Bayard and the President, and the names of the American Commissioners will then for the first time be made public. After mapping out their work here they will go to Boston, where arguments will be made and testimony taken. Gloucester will be the next point, and the Commission will probably remain there for a week or more. The coast of Maine will be visited in sections. Portsmouth N. H., Portland, Booth Bay, Rockland, Castine, and Eastport will all receive their share of the Commission's time. At all of these towns the lishermen will be called and their testimony taken down. They will undergo a cross-examination from the British Commission. Halliax and the other Canadian towns interested in the fishery trade will be visited. Two sets of evidence will be made, one American and the other Canadian. The inquiry will probably last, according to the estimates of the State Department, at least two months. Mr. Bayard is not favorably dispussed toward the recent ruling of Secretary Fairchild regarding the landing of rigging and seines for repair on American soil. He says that the ruling which prohibits the bringing ashore of any parts of a vessel's rigging or nets for any length of time whatever without payment of full duty is as barbarous as any of Canada's arbitrary methods. Canadian ship owners on the lakes have suffered greatly under this decision. Mr. Bayard is inclined to think that the decision should be rescinded, so that there would be no complaint against this Government on that score. He says that be understands this policy is to be used as an argument against the flow of the theorem of the treaty of 1818, which does not per

SUNBEAMS.

-Miss Laura Minkler, a blind woman, is -caching effective temperance sermons in lowa.

—An old woman of 76 years, who had long been known there as a professional beggar, died in Hes-ton the other day, and among the rags and broken fur-niture of her hovel were found bonds and money to the

-During the recent dry weather in Mt. Pleasont. Wis. the hub of a heavy wagon struck a gate post, and the friction was so great that it set fire to the post. The gate was burned up, and also the grass for several yards in the locality.

-Abraham Burbank of Pittsfield, Mass., ared 85 years, fell about thirty feet from a scaffe d on one of his buildings, striking on his head and shoulders. He was considerably jarred, but the next morning was at work apparently none the worse for his big rop.

The highest church in Europe is the ittle chapet of St Maria Zitcit in the canton of Grau-

bender It is 8,0 D feet above the forests of the moun ers of the Alps. -The schoolmaster is not abroad in California as much as he ought to be, judging from the fel-

man who spells God with a 'j' and county and Cal-fornia with a k' is not fit for Postmaster, but there is one such in this county." -There is a citizen of San Bernardino, Cal., says the Courier of that riace, who years ago de-cided that kissing was wicked, because Christ was be-trayed with a kiss. He has been married twenty years and is the father of eleven children, but has never

kissed his wife nor one of his offspring. was long considered a remarkably plous young man, be-cause he always kept a Bible on his desk, and studied it whenever he had a moment to espare. But now it ap-pears that he has for some time been stealing letters rom the boxes of other carriers, several of whom were discharged for the disappearance of the letters. Pious

-Jonathan Bell of Oglethorpe county, Ga., had his coffin made a number of years ago. He told his friends n few days ago that he would soon die, and to send for his coffin. He then ordered it made water-proof, and he had the makers fill it full of water, screw the lid on, and turn it over and over. They did so in his presence, and he was satisfied. He died the next day, and was laid away to rest. -Golden trout are only found in the brooks

of Mount Whitney, up near the banks of perpetual snow. They have a golden stripe down each side, and are the most beautiful fish that swim. It is said that those who saw the first specimens of these trout that were brought down from the head of Whitney Creek thought they were made up for the show, and that stripes of gold leaf had been glued to their sides. -The Probate Judge of Smith county. Konsas, is insanc. He ought to be removed and another appointed. But the Governor finds himself in a di emma-He cannot appoint a Probate Judge until a vacancy of curs, and no vacancy can be declared until the incom-bent is adjudged insane. In order to effect this the

lunatic must be tried by a jury and declared by the Pro-bate Judge to be insane. No other person in the county has ever arisen in Kansas. -Mrs. Mary A. More, a widow of Yolo county, Cal., aged 69, and worth half a million, deter mined to marry James A. Black, the foreman of her ranch, a good booking fellow, aged 30. The license was procured, but the relatives of Mrs. More, who wanted to keep the money in the family, served an injunction re

straining her from marrying until her mental condition could be inquired into, and had Black arrested, according him of "stealing the body of the woman." The Supreme Court is now wrestling with the case. -Some months ago Col. Joseph S. Baughn, an electhorne, its, backslor, advertised for a wife, and received from all over the United States more letter than he could conveniently answer. Being a kind hearted man, he distributed several of these letters among his backelor friends, who opened correspondence with the writers. At least three weddings will be the restrict this correspondence one believe the this correspondence, one being that of a hands me young re-rehant of Lexington who opened correspondence with a fourth Carolina belle.

-A recent freshet in Wilkes county, Ga., rashed away pa t of a bill on which an Indian village once stood, and the ground for acres around is said to be strewn with flint arrow and spear heads, stone inna-hawks, maces battle axes, and almost every instrum-ni of in-lian warfare. Besides these were found many dis meatic articles as mortars and posites for mashing corn, puts hewn out of solid stone, and broken vases carved in curious designs. On the top of this hill was found a large pile of broken and defective arrow heads, which seemed

to mark the spot where some arrow maker had his shop -News of a remarkable snake comes from A noted hotel keeper in Saratoga, the excellence of whose table is a matter of prisonal reputs, admits that he grows very thred of hotel fare at times "Once in a white," he shape, " go and hintup mysteward or some other employee who has his family with him in the village, and I say, "May I go to your house to dinner tobotan at a given signal to rain neavy blows upon the snake, which rolled up into twice its original bulk, writi-ing and ratifing under the stinging whacks. It was killed and found to be nearly ten feet in length. Along its back was a sharp ridge, bearing long hairs like a hog's bristles, strung at short intervals along the entire length